

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

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NEW SERIES No. 5710

四十三年二月十五日

二拜禮

英港三月七號

\$50 PER ANNUM.  
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

## Banks.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK,  
LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Yen 24,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 15,550,000

*Branches and Agencies:*

TOKIO, CHEFOO, TIENTSIN,  
KOREA, PEKIN, NAGASAKI, NEWCHWANG,  
LONDON, DALNY, LYONS, PORT ARTHUR,  
NEW YORK, ANTUNG, SAN FRANCISCO, LIOYANG,  
HONOLULU, MUKDEN, BOMBAY, TIE-LING,  
SHANGHAI, CHANG-CHUN,  
HANKOW.

*Head Office:—YOKOHAMA*

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:  
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.  
per Annum on the Daily Balance.

*On fixed deposit:*

For 12 months ..... 5% p.a.  
" 6 " ..... " "  
" 3 " ..... " "

TAKEO TAKAMICHI,

Manager.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1907. [23]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING  
CORPORATION.

FISCAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES  
IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND  
THE REPUBLIC OF PARMA.

CAPITAL PAID UP ..... GOLD \$3,250,000  
ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222  
RESERVE FUND ..... GOLD \$3,250,000  
=ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222

HEAD OFFICE:  
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:  
THREADNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:  
BANK OF ENGLAND,  
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF  
ENGLAND, LIMITED,  
THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE  
WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description  
of Banking and Exchange Business,  
receives Money in Current Account at the  
rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and ac-  
cepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 12 months 4% per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " " " "  
" 3 " " " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central,

Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON,

Manager.

Hongkong, 12th March, 1908. [25]

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-  
MAATSCHAPPIJ.  
(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1834.

PAID-UP CAPITAL FL. 45,000,000 (L3,750,000).  
RESERVE FUND FL. 5,378,375  
(about £448,000).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai,  
Rangoon, Samruang, Sourabaya, Cheribon,  
Tegal, Palongan, Pasoreuan, Tjilatap,  
Padang, Medan (Del), Palembang, Kota  
Kedah (Acheen), Bandjernasid.

Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colom-  
bo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bang-  
kok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy,  
Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney,  
New York, San Francisco, &c.

LONDON BANKERS:  
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S  
BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for  
collection Bills of Exchange, issues

letters of credit on its Branches and cor-  
respondents in the East, on the Continent, in

Great Britain, America, and Australia, and  
transacts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts 2% per annum on daily  
balances.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4% per annum.

Do. 6 do. 4% do.

Do. 3 do. 3% do.

J. L. VAN HOUTEN,

Agent.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1907. [26]

## Hotels.

### HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights

Hongkong, 21st June, 1907.

A. F. DAVIES,  
Manager. [28]

### CONNAUGHT HOTEL, HONGKONG.

A FIRST-CLASS EUROPEAN HOTEL  
SITUATED IN THE MAIN STREET, NEAR THE BANKS AND PRINCIPAL OFFICES.  
STRICTLY EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

Wines and Spirits of the very Best Quality.

Bath to Every Room.

Hot and Cold Water Throughout.

Hotel Launch Meets all Steamers.

Special Terms for Tourists and Parties or Families.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO—

THE MANAGER'S AGENT.

TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1908.

## Ships.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	MALTA Capt. A. Peters	About 20th March	Freight and Passage.
MARSEILLES and LONDON	MARMORA Capt. G. H. C. Weston, R.N.R.	1st March	See Special Advertisements.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	PERA Capt. W. W. Cooke, R.N.R.	About 24th March	Freight only.
LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	MANILA Capt. F. E. Andrews, R.N.R.	About 25th March	Freight and Passage.

or Further Particulars, apply to

F. J. ABBOTT,

Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1908. [29]

## Intimations.

### LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

#### REAL MACKENZIE WHISKY, VERY SPECIAL LIQUEUR.

\$21.00 PER DOZ. \$1.85 PER BOTTLE.

#### CLAN MACKENZIE WHISKY, OLD MATURED.

\$14.00 PER DOZ. \$1.20 PER BOTTLE.

These Whiskies are prepared from the  
choicest ingredients, correctly distilled  
and aged in wood. It is the most perfect  
stimulant obtainable.

SOLE AGENTS IN THE EAST—

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Telephone 97. [38]

### DOW'S PORTS.

ARMADALE	\$32.00 Per Dozen.
ROYAL DRY	27.00 "
INVALID	25.00 "

SOLE AGENTS:  
CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
15, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1908. [40]

#### THE CITY OF PARIS, PARISIAN DRESSMAKERS AND COURT MILLINERS, 2, PEDDER STREET, MADAME FLINT, MANAGERESS.

Just Unpacked from Paris ex s.s. "Tonkin"

A LARGE LOT OF

### NEW SPRING GOODS.

#### CHAMPAGNE.

G. H. MUMM & CO.

#### THE MOST POPULAR WINE

Can be had in the following qualities:

EXTRA DRY (Gout Americain).

BRUT (Cordon Rouge).

Sales in the United States exceed the total of  
all other Brands.

Served in all Clubs and First-class Hotels,  
and obtainable at all Wine Merchants in the  
Colony, and from Shewan, Tomes & Co., sole  
agents.

### HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF  
THE HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND  
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

#### HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM" 2,363 Tons, "POWAN" 2,338 Tons, "FATSMAN" 2,260 Tons,  
"KINSHAN" 1,995 Tons, "HEUNGSHAN" 1,998 Tons.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), to H.K.  
(Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5.30 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

The S.S. "POWAN" will leave Hongkong every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at  
9 P.M. from the Wing Lok Street Wharf, returning from Canton every Tuesday, Thursday and  
Saturday at 5 P.M.

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River.

Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

#### HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-AN" 1,651 Tons and "SUI-TAI" 1,651 Tons.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. from the Wing Lok Street  
Wharf and at 2 P.M. from the Company's Wharf.

On Sundays Special Cheap Excursions as per particulars at foot.

Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,  
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND  
THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION  
COMPANY, LTD.

#### CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM" 588 Tons, and "NANNING" 569 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday, and  
Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M.  
Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are  
lighted throughout by electricity.

#### EXCURSION TO MACAO.

On SUNDAYS, the Company's Steamship "SUI-AN" will depart from the Wing Lok  
Street Wharf at 9 A.M. Returning from Macao at 5 P.M.

#### POPULAR EXCURSION RATES AS USUAL.

N.B.—The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and  
from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's Wharf. This steamer connects with the returning  
steamer from Macao.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO. LTD.,  
HOTEL MANSIONS, (FIRST FLOOR),  
opposite the Hongkong Hotel. [6]

## Hotels.

### KOWLOON HOTEL,

HONGKONG.

#### NEEDS NO ADVERTISING.

World-Wide Reputation.

The only First-class Hotel in Kowloon.

Most Charming and Popular Resort in the

## Shipping—Steamers

**NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,**

BREMEN.

**IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.**

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
KUDAT and SANDAKAN.....	{"BORNEO" Capt. F. Sembill .....	TUESDAY, 9 A.M., 17th March.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, "PRINZ REGENT LUFTPOLD" AND YOKOHAMA.....	Capt. H. Kirchner .....	ABOUT WEDNESDAY, 25th March.
MANILA, NEW GUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.....	"MANILA" Capt. J. Mensen .....	THURSDAY, 5 P.M., 26th March.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP AND HAMBURG.....	"PRINZ LUDWIG" Capt. F. v. Binsen .....	FRIDAY, 5 P.M., 27th March.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.....	"PRINZ WILHELM" Capt. W. v. Senden .....	ABOUT FRIDAY, 3rd April.

For further Particulars, apply to

**NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.****MELCHERS & CO.,**

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG &amp; CHINA.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1908.

**IMPERIAL BREWING COMPANY, LIMITED.****WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.**

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

**THE Steamers "LINTAN" and "SAN-UI"**  
SAIL FROM HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK AND COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 6 DAYS.  
These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted Throughout by Electricity.  
THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST RIVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IS VERY FINE AND EXHILARATING.  
For further information apply to—  
**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,**  
AGENTS,  
WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANIES.  
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1907.

**REGULAR HONGKONG-CANTON LINE OF STEAMERS**OF THE  
**COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE DES INDIES ET DE L'EXTREME ORIENT.**

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.  
Departure from Hongkong at 9.30 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).  
Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine. The Company's Wharf is at the end of Wing Lok Street (Tram Station).  
Canton Agents—Messrs. E. Pasquet & Co.  
For further particulars, please apply to—  
**BARRETTO & CO.,**  
Agents.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1907.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.  
REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE  
BETWEEN  
JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJIMAH.....	JAVA	First half Mar.	JAVA	Second half Mar.
TJIBODAS ...	JAVA	First half Mar.	JAPAN	First half Mar.
TJIATJAP...	JAVA	Second half Mar.	JAVA	Second half Mar.
TJIFANAS ..	JAPAN	Second half Mar.	JAVA	Second half Mar.
TJIKINI ....	JAPAN	Second half Mar.	JAVA	Second half Mar.
TJILIWONG..	JAVA	First half April	JAPAN	First half April

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherland India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

**JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.**Telephone No. 375.  
YORK BUILDINGS, 1st floor.  
Hongkong, 29th February, 1908.**Dentistry.**

TSIN TING

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUILAR STREET.

REASONABLE FEES.

Consults free.

Monuments and teeth free.

Dr. M. H. CHAUN,

THE LATEST METHOD

of the

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY

A. QUINN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

London, 1st March, 1908.

## Intimations

**THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.**

## NO. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft., bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

## NO. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft., bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Capitalists and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors.

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Wagons, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 606, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Scotts, A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

## TRADEMARK PIRACY.

## A KORE CASE.

Our telegram columns contained an intimation a day or two ago that the British Government intended to approach Japan with regard to making a new agreement on the subject of trade-marks. The need for some action in the matter continues to be abundantly manifest, for though the Japanese Government, in the Protocol to the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, undertaken to join the International Conventions for the Protection of Industrial Property and Copyright before the cessation of British Consular jurisdiction in Japan, very little benefit has accrued to British subjects from that undertaking.

We have been shown another example of these pirates, Kobe being the scene on this occasion. Messrs. Geo. Whymark & Co. import a particular variety of tea from Ceylon, which they sell in packets described as "One Pound Jubilee Ceylon Tea." The label of the packet is yellow, and the trade-mark consists of two diamonds joined, with "G" in one and "W" in the other, "&" appearing above and "Co." below. Beneath are the words "Choicest Pedro Estate Ceylon Peckoe Imported by Geo. Whymark & Co., Biago, Japan." It now appears that a Japanese firm named Fujiya & Co., of Motomachi, Kobe, have placed another Ceylon tea on the market, and finding, apparently, that Messrs. Whymark's tea had already a large sale, thought they could not do better than utilise that firm's trade-mark. We have the two labels before us. At first glance they are identical. Not only are they calculated to deceive Japanese, but foreigners, taking a cursory glance would not be likely to detect any difference between the genuine and the counterfeit. It is only on closer examination that some changes in wording will be observed. Thus the "One Pound Jubilee" becomes "One Pound Julep," and the two diamonds have "H" and "K" instead of "G" and "W," but the "&" and "Co." occupy the same places as in the genuine label. Below appear the words: "Choicest Pedro Estate Ceylon Peckoe," but instead of the name "Geo. Whymark & Co., Biago, Japan," there is substituted "Fujiya & Co., Kobe, Japan." The colour of the label, the shape of the type, the arrangement of the lines, the actual wording are all clearly a colourable imitation of an article already on the market, and can only be intended to deceive the unwary purchaser, this being done in spite of the fact that the genuine label bears the inscription "Trade Mark No. 31823, Registered April 2, 1904." It is bare-faced piracy of this description, that makes foreign business men in Japan despair of any redress through diplomatic or any other means. The sales of the tea imported by Messrs. Whymark & Co. have been materially reduced since this piracy appeared on the market, as the tea is apparently a lot captured during the war and sold very cheap, but their only remedy is to enter upon a possibly expensive lawsuit in order to assert their right to their own trademark.—*Japan Chronicle*.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 18th March, to SATURDAY, the 21st March, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 6th March, 1908. [200]

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

## NOTICE.

THE THIRTIETH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHARE-HOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents on THURSDAY, the 26th March, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1907.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to 20th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHEWS & CO., LTD.,  
General Agents.  
Hongkong, 6th March, 1908. [201]

LUZON SUGAR REFINING COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

## NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHARE-HOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents on THURSDAY, the 26th March, at 12.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1907.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to 20th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHEWS & CO., LTD.,  
General Agents.  
Hongkong, 6th March, 1908. [202]

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

## NOTICE.

M. R. CHRISTIAN SKOTT is this day authorized to sign the name of our Firm.  
II. SKOTT & CO.  
Hongkong, 15th March, 1908. [203]

INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR  
and  
EXPRESS TRAINS CO.

(THE  
GREAT TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE  
TO EUROPE.)

HAVING been appointed AGENTS for the above Company we shall be pleased to give any information as to rates of passage, &c., in connection with above.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [204]

## Intimations.

O. C. MOOSA,  
1 & 3, D'AGUILAR STREET.

JUST UNPACKED A LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK OF FRENCH MILLINERY,

IN  
VARIOUS SHAPE; AND COLOURS.

SHOES! SHOES! SHOES!

BLK. AND TAN GLACE KID  
from the best American Manufacturer.

FLANNELS, TWEEDS, S. RGBS.

Ladies' DRESSING GOWNS  
and JACKETS.

Sampled on application. Coast ports orders carefully executed.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1908. [205]

## NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that a charge has been made in the Rates of Subscription to the *China Mail* for the month of February, 1908, for the insertion of an Article in the *China Mail* (15 cent) per Single Copy.



N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,  
CORNER OF D'AGUILAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

Will test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.  
Lenses Ground, etc. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.  
Ask to write for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight."—Free.  
1. LONDON. 2. NEW YORK. 3. CALCUTTA. 4. MELBOURNE. 5. HONGKONG.

PAT'S BREWING COMPANY,  
MILWAUKEE.

FRESH SUPPLIES  
ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK.

SILK, SATIN, & CO.

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

ROASTED AND BOILED MEATS.

ROASTED AND BOILED MEATS.

## Intimation!

**Wm.  
Powell,  
2d.,**

ALEXANDRA  
BUILDINGS.

Dress  
Fabrics  
for  
Travelling  
Costumes.

TWEEDS,  
SERGES,  
CLOTHS.

"The House  
for  
Novelties."

COLOURED  
DRESS  
LINENS  
FOR  
DECK WEAR.

Splendid  
Ranges  
New Goods  
now showing.

W.M. POWELL,  
LTD.,  
Des Voeux Road,  
and  
28, Queen's Road,  
HONG KONG

To Her  
TO LET.  
OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floors, of No. 14, Des Voeux Road, Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shaw & Tones & Co.)

Apply to—  
THE COMPRODOR DEPARTMENT,  
Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.,  
Connaught Road Central,  
Hongkong, 24th February, 1908. [188]

TO LET.  
NO. 4, 6, & 8, LEIGHTON HILL ROAD.  
Apply to—  
HONGKONG AND KOWLOON LAND AND LOAN CO., LTD.,  
No. 8, Queen's Road West,  
Hongkong, 14th January, 1908. [186]

TO LET.  
A HOUSE in KNUTSFORD TERRACE, KOWLOON.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,  
Hongkong, 1st March, 1908. [67]

TO LET.  
CHAMBERS in No. 2, WYNNDHAM STREET, late Hotel Baltimore, rent moderate.  
First Floor of No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD, Central, containing 6 Rooms and Servants' Quarters.

Apply to—  
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,  
Hongkong, 25th February, 1908. [257]

TO LET.  
ONE LARGE ROOM, with Verandah, Bath-room and Servants' Quarters; Separate entrance. Suitable for two Bachelors. Magnificent view of the Harbour.

Apply to—  
"SANS SOUCI,"  
19, Robinson Road,  
Hongkong, 9th March, 1908. [303]

TO LET.  
OFFICES on TOP FLOOR, No. 2, CONNAUGHT ROAD, facing the Cricket Ground.  
HOUSES in WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD, No. 10, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.  
"HATHERLEIGH," Conduit Road.  
A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.  
OFFICES in YORK BUILDING, GODEWS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDING, and No. 168, DES VOEUX ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.  
FLATS in MORTON TERRACE.

Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,  
Hongkong, 4th March, 1908. [68]

TO LET.  
NO. 5, MORRISON HILL.  
ONE FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE, at PRAYA EAST, near East Point.

Apply to—  
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,  
Hongkong, 19th October, 1907. [60]

TO LET.  
4-ROOMED HOUSES in GAP ROAD near the Race Course within easy access to the Lower Level Tramway. Rent very moderate.  
FLATS for Europeans in WILD DELL BUILDINGS, No. 147, Wan Chai-Road.

Apply to—  
PERCY SMITH & SETH,  
Hongkong, 16th December, 1907. [72]

TO LET.  
GODOWN No. 3, NEW PRAYA, Kennedy Town.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,  
Hongkong, 1st March, 1908. [159]

TO LET.  
HOUSES in AUSTIN AVENUE, Kowloon, Immediate Possession.

Apply to—  
E. D. SASSOON & CO.,  
Comprodor Department,  
Hongkong, 20th January, 1908. [177]

## Intimations

## COLD STORAGE

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic feet of COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., daily Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

WM. PARKLANE,  
Manager,  
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1908. [61]

## A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the first of a class of instruments, when all nature so to speak, is transmuted by the scientific, made giant strides during the past century, and it is now possible to make a important discovery in medicine like this of

## THERAPION.

This preparation is one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever produced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospital by Ricard, Rostan, Jober, Vidal, and others, the well-known Chassaignac and others, and in the United States in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Rour, by whom it was some time ago introduced, and that it is worthy the attention of those who are interested in this subject there is no doubt, from the line of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of disease, and that it is a powerful remedy. It has been the object of search of some highly generous minds, and far beyond the mere power if such could ever have been discovered—of the recovery of a ready and certain relief in the failing energies of the confirmed invalid in the one case, and in the other so effectively, speedily and safely that it is now a well-known fact, that the knowledge, of a second party, of the actions of acquired or inherited disease, is all their problem, for it leaves no trace behind. Such is

## THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

This preparation is one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever produced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospital by Ricard, Rostan, Jober, Vidal, and others, the well-known Chassaignac and others, and in the United States in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Rour, by whom it was some time ago introduced, and that it is worthy the attention of those who are interested in this subject there is no doubt, from the line of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of disease, and that it is a powerful remedy. It has been the object of search of some highly generous minds, and far beyond the mere power if such could ever have been discovered—of the recovery of a ready and certain relief in the failing energies of the confirmed invalid in the one case, and in the other so effectively, speedily and safely that it is now a well-known fact, that the knowledge, of a second party, of the actions of acquired or inherited disease, is all their problem, for it leaves no trace behind. Such is

## THERAPION.

which, as certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, any other known remedy, and have so little ostentation and noise, and the extensive and over-increasing demand that has been created for this remarkable preparation, and that it is now a well-known fact that there is no doubt, from the line of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of disease, and that it is a powerful remedy. It has been the object of search of some highly generous minds, and far beyond the mere power if such could ever have been discovered—of the recovery of a ready and certain relief in the failing energies of the confirmed invalid in the one case, and in the other so effectively, speedily and safely that it is now a well-known fact, that the knowledge, of a second party, of the actions of acquired or inherited disease, is all their problem, for it leaves no trace behind. Such is

## THE CHARGE AGAINST A BANK COMPRODOR.

## TEXT OF DOCUMENT.

The full text is to hand of the judges of the Nagoya Appeal Court, delivered on the 26th ultimo, in the appeal of the Procurator from the decision of the Kobe Court acquitting Pau I-chio, formerly compradore of the Kobe branch of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, of a charge of embezzlement and fraud. Those of our readers who have followed this case will be aware that the Procurator appealed from Kobe to the Osaka Appeal Court, which reversed the decision of the Kobe Court and sentenced the accused to imprisonment for one year. Pan I-chio appealed to the Supreme Court, which quashed the Osaka decision and referred the case to the Nagoya Court to be re-tried. There the appeal of the Procurator was dismissed, the judgment delivered in Kobe acquitting the accused being confirmed.

In giving its reasons for the acquittal the Nagoya Court says:

"The facts of this case as given in the Procurator's official prosecution are that during the time the accused was compradore of the Chartered Bank, Kobe, from May 1902, he committed the following acts:

(i) Between some time in May and September, 1903, the accused embezzled the sum of Yen 734.28 in several amounts out of the funds placed in his charge.

(2) While compradore of the bank he was doing business with a Chinese firm styled Fu Hsing or Ho Hing, with the approval of Mr. John Adamson, manager of the bank. Taking advantage of the similarity in the pronunciation of the real name of a friend named Yeh Shao-ling, and in that of the fact that Mr. Adamson did not read Chinese characters, the accused contrived a device for defrauding the bank, and caused Yeh Shao-ling to draw three bills for Yen 10,000, Yen 5,000, and Yen 2,000 respectively in the name of Hu Hsing (Yeh Shao-ling), and presented the same to Mr. Adamson on August 11, and also on August 18th and 21st, 1903, representing them as being bills drawn by the firm of Fu Hsing (old clients of the bank), thus fraudulently obtaining the sum of Yen 14,325 from the bank on the three occasions mentioned.

As to the fact of the first charge—embezzlement—the accused alleged that while he was conducting the business of the bank as compradore, the total amount advanced by him to a Chinese firm trading in the name of Hip Tong-fang reached about Yen 20,000, whereupon Mr. Adamson, manager of the bank, ordered him to cease business with the Chinese firm in question. As there is no evidence to contradict this, the statement of accused regarding the amount of the money advanced must be regarded as accurate. If it was necessary for the accused to obtain the approval of the manager to obtain the approval of the manager for every transaction undertaken, as was testified by Mr. Adamson, all the transactions entered into by him with Hip Tong-fang before he was ordered to cease doing business with that firm must come within the category of transactions carried out with the approval of the manager, in which case it is proper to conclude that there was no illegality in his entering into the transactions of which complaint is made. Some time in May 1903 it was known that the firm Hip Tong-fang was in a critical position, and the accused was ordered by Mr. Adamson to cease doing business with that firm, but, considering that it facilities afforded that firm were suddenly stopped as ordered, recovery of the money already advanced would be impossible, and that the bank would be involved in heavy loss, the accused decided to continue business with the firm, and assist it with the object of improving its position. If this plan proved successful, accused considered that the bank would thereby have some chance of recovering the money advanced and he would retain the confidence of the bank. Should the plan prove a failure, he would be prepared to make good the money so lost, that being his duty as compradore. Having this decision in mind, it is maintained by accused, he continued business with Hip Tong-fang contrary to the instructions of Mr. Adamson, at the same time paying in money by various other means for making good the loss sustained by the bank. By this procedure on September 4th, 1903, the balance against Hip Tong-fang stood at Yen 1,213.54. The Court finds some unpropriety (*fondo*) in this course of action, but it is clear that by the action of accused the bank was saved from the loss of over Yen 100,000. No trace is found that the accused obtained any iniquitous gain by his action. It is therefore just to conclude that the accused acted as he did simply in the interests of the bank. The testimony of the witness Ran Tak-ho was to the effect that the bank compradore had authority to carry out transactions between his bank and Chinese customers at his own discretion, without any interference on the part of the manager, who merely dictated the rate of discount of bills and the maximum amount of the transactions to be undertaken each day, but the evidence thus adduced is insufficient to prove that the accused embezzled the bank's funds placed in his charge or had an intention of stealing the money. The statement of the accused in regard to the alleged misappropriation of the sum of Yen 4,520.74, that the money in question had been specially held in trust from the time that his father held the office of compradore, and that it ought not to have been in the safe of the bank, has to be taken into consideration. If that was so, the money could be used by the accused as he pleased, and that it was used for the relief of Hip Tong-fang is credible. Evidence is insufficient to conclude that the appropriation of this money constituted the offence of embezzlement.

The second charge is that Mr. Adamson, manager of the bank, approved the purchase of the draft drawn by Hu Hsing, or Yeh Shao-ling, believing them to have been issued by the Chinese firm.

He acted as such, and that the accused, after obtaining the approval of the manager, discounted the draft in question and defrauded a sum of over Yen 10,000. He bank's money, according to being manifested by the statements of Mr. Adamson and of the accused before the Court. But from the report of the police official ordered to inquire into the position of Yeh Shao-ling or Hu Hsing, it is evident that the Chinese firm in question was doing some business in Kobe, and was possessed of some credit, and authoritative evidence is therefore, wanting to show that the accused knew, as is alleged, that the draft drawn by Hu Hsing were of no more value than waste paper, or that he employed them as instruments to defraud the bank; nor is there any evidence to indicate that the money so defrauded came into the hands of the accused. At the time when the accused paid out the money he was on the point of making efforts to relieve Hip Tong-fang, and so avert the loss of the bank's explained. In the light of this fact, he might have used the money in question for partially making good, the loss incurred by the bank in the account with Hip Tong-fang. Evidence is wanting to prove that the accused deliberately deceived Mr. Adamson and fraudulently obtained the money from the bank by means of drafts drawn by Yeh Shao-ling.

For the reasons cited, Article 214 of the Code of Criminal Procedure should be applied to the accused, and he must be acquitted.

The judgment is signed by Motoiki Naonichi, presiding, and Judges Siwasaki, Rainosuke, Hosoya Shukin, Urabe Shozu, and Furukawa Goro. *Japan Chronicle.*

## USE OF OPIUM IN FRANCE.

## REVELATIONS AT THE TRIAL OF LIEUT. ULLMO.

Paris, Feb. 13.

A fresh impetus has been given to the movement for the suppression of opium smoking by the revelations made during the examination of Lieut. Ullmo, the young naval officer who is awaiting his trial on the charge of treason.

The case of Mme. Julie Houscal, a dealer in Chinese and Japanese articles, is now before the Court of Appeal. She is accused of supplying opium-smokers with a complete kit; that is to say, not only pipes and other necessaries, but also with the chandoo itself.

The president, speaking to the appellant, pointed out that the expert chemist who accompanied the commission of police in the search of Mme. Houscal's premises, came across a tip box full of the residue of at least a thousand pipes, and that, moreover, she had sent considerable quantities to naval and military officers in various parts of the country.

The appellant replied, "All my customers implored me to let them have opium. I did so whenever I could. I was not aware that the sale of opium could be prohibited. I bought it at public auctions or else at Saigon from the Régie."

The President: But you knew that opium is an excessively dangerous poison, and that you, a shopkeeper, had not the right to sell it?

Appellant: ... I was completely ignorant of the fact, mon président. I considered that as the French Régle sold me opium at 8 s., a kilo (2 lbs.), I could do the same with respect to my customers.

"Well," said the president, "however that may be, you deluged France with the drug. I shall not be indiscreet enough to mention the names of all the officers and ladies of high birth who are opium-slaves, and who were your customers, but I will say that they were legion, and that you were guilty of wholesale poisoning." The president hereupon pointed out that three laws prohibit the sale of opium in France.

Mr. Chapon, however, the appellant's counsel, disagreed with the president. "It may be a matter of regret," he said, but at the present moment none of the texts referred to has any application to opium for smoking, otherwise called 'chandoo.' These texts prohibit the sale of opium and its extract, because they are poisonous and medicinal substances, but this is not the case with chandoo, in which the proportion of morphine is much less powerful, and which, not being specially mentioned by name, cannot be held to be prohibited."

Judgment will be delivered next week.

## Intimations.

## SWATOW DRAWN WORK COMPANY.

38, WELLINGTON STREET.

Dealers in all kind of HAND-MADE DRAWN CHINESE LINEN, GRASS CLOTH, &c., all of the best quality.

SWATOW BEST PEWTER-WARE, CANTON EMBROIDERY and CHINESE LACES, all from the best French patterns.

Hongkong, 10th October, 1907. [53]

## AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORITY of the ITALIAN CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage, and support, and desire to state that also, will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Collars renewed on old cast.

Ladies' Dresses and all kinds of Embroidery, Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superiority's name, be most grateful for any PAYMENT, or Remittances to be made into Books for the Children of the Mission Schools, who are taught by the Sisters.

1907.

1908.

## Intimations.

## THE WORRIED WOMEN.

They say men must work and women must sleep; but alas, in this too busy world, women often have to work and sleep at the same time. Their holidays are too few, and their work heavy and monotonous. It makes them nervous and irritable. The depressed and worried woman loses her appetite and grows thin and feeble. Once in a while she has spells of palpitation and has to lie up for a day or two. If some disease like influenza or malarial fever happens to prevail she is almost certain to have an attack of it, and that often pays the way for chronic troubles of the throat, lungs and other organs; and there is no saying what the end may be. Let the tired and overburdened woman rest as much as possible; and, above all, place at her command a bottle of

## WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION.

a true and sure remedy for the ills and maladies of women. It is palatable as honey, and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Search the world over and you will find nothing to equal it. Taken before meals it improves the nutritive value of ordinary foods by making them easier to assimilate, and has carried hope and cheer into thousands of darkened homes. It is effective from the first dose, and probably one bottle is all you will need. It is absolutely reliable and effective in Blood Impurities, Nervous Dyspepsia, Wasting Conditions, Melancholy, Chlorosis, Impaired Nutrition, Scrofula, Low Vitality, and all troubles of the Throat and Lungs. Dr. E. J. Boyce says: "I have found it a preparation of great merit. In a recent case a patient gained nearly twenty pounds in two months' treatment, in which it was the principal remedial agent." It carries the guarantee of reliability and cannot fail or disappoint you. Why accept a substitute? Sold by all chemists.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before WEDNESDAY, the 11th of March, at Noon.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 18th of March, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 18th of March, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 22nd of March, 1908, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORD

**Intimation.**

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.

**THE GREAT  
POPULARITY**

Watson's



VERY OLD LIQUEUR

**SCOTCH**

WHISKY

HAS BEEN ATTAINED BY ITS

**Consistent Excellence**

or

**Quality.**

IT IS A

**PURE MALT WHISKY**

or

**GENUINE AGE**

AND

**FINE MELLOW****FLAVOUR.**

Per Case - - - \$16.50

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED,

**WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.**

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

**ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.**

Hongkong, 9th March, 1908.

[33]

**NOTICE.**  
All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Ice House Road, and should be accompanied by the writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).  
DAILY—\$30 per annum.  
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Single Copies, Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

**BIRTHS.**

On March 9, 1908, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. ARTHUR H. HICKES, a son.

On March 12, 1908, at Shanghai, the wife of H. D. HOOLY, of a daughter.

**MARRIAGE.**

On March 12, 1908, at Shanghai, PERCY KITCHINGMAN, son of George William Kitchingman; London, to LUCY EVELYN PIRIE, second daughter of Alexander Pirie, of Birkhead.

**DEATH.**

On March 10, 1908, at Shanghai, JAMES ADAMS BALLARD, aged 51.

**The Hongkong Telegraph**

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1908.

**JAPANESE METHODS IN THE  
YARN TRADE.**

The yarn industry has been beset with more than ordinary difficulties during the past two years and the crisis which was reached in 1906-7 has now happily given way to a period of confidence which it is the hope of all engaged in that trade to see maintained on a healthy basis. The introduction of any element which might be calculated to affect the even tenor of the way of this special branch of commerce should therefore be watched with a very jealous eye. We have alluded previously to the attempt on the part of the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association to foster artificial demand for the staple industry of the islands. It may be remembered that a couple of months ago that Association sought to introduce what was tantamount to a lottery scheme into Shanghai by which the promoters expected that the huge accumulated stocks of yarn in Japan would be worked off and a better condition of things brought about so far as they were concerned. It would appear that the Consular Body in the northern settlement saw through the move and objected to the lottery being permitted in the original form. The result of the lottery proposed to award hundreds of priz-

to the holders of tickets issued by the Association. In order to defeat the municipal laws of Shanghai the Japanese very astutely offered payment of the prizes in yarn instead of money, and in pursuance of these new tactics they caused the issue, through their agents at the various ports where yarn is sold in considerable quantities of a large number of leaflets, in Chinese, describing the character of their new lottery scheme. A literal translation of that circular is reproduced in another column. A perusal of this prospectus will convince any one that the scheme in question is nothing more or less than a gamble pure and simple. The drawings are to take place every other month at Shanghai and the value of the prizes offered will amount to \$50,000; the prizes being divided into 2,423 gifts. The first prize will be of the value of \$10,000, while there are two prizes of \$3,000, ten prizes of \$500, thirty prizes of \$125, one hundred prizes of \$62½ and one thousand nine hundred prizes of \$10 each. The holders of tickets which have not drawn a prize will be entitled to receive sets of picture post-cards, so that in reality those who take advantage of the offer are sure to participate in some degree, it being a case of all prizes and no blanks. It was only quite recently that the Governor-in-Council thought it necessary to prohibit the importation of lottery tickets into the Colony and empowered the Postmaster-General to open any covers received through the mails which might be suspected of containing lottery tickets. There is nothing specific in the Hongkong Gambling Ordinance to prevent the introduction of the yarn tickets or coupons, as the Japanese may term them, into the bales which are sold in Hongkong from and after the first of March. But the whole object of the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association is to appeal to the gambling instinct of the Chinese with a view of relieving the yarn traders and manufacturers in Japan by ridding them of the congested state of the stock in the market and clearing away the enormous accumulations in their hands. We think it only right to direct the attention of the Government to this latest phase of Japanese energy in trying to compete by questionable methods with those merchants who follow legitimate lines in the conduct of a branch of business which may be described without exaggeration as one of the mainstays of the Colony's commercial life. Nothing should be left undone to discourage at the very outset this attempt to introduce the demoralising element of gambling into the bona fide trade of the Colony, if that trade is to be encouraged and fostered. This is a matter which comes peculiarly within the province of the Chamber of Commerce, and in commanding the subject to the consideration of the new member of the Legislative Council, who was elected unopposed at the meeting this afternoon, we maintain that they will be taking up a matter which deserves the support of every merchant in Hongkong and the Chamber of Commerce in particular.

**LOCAL AND GENERAL.**

THERE will be no meeting of the Legislative Council on Thursday next.

IT is reported that the Peking Government proposes to raise a sum of Tls. 10,000,000, in the third moon (April) for the reorganization of the navy. In future an annual appropriation of Tls. 400,000 will be provided for.

A PEKING dispatch states that the Ministry of the Interior has obtained permission from the Throne to take a Census of the inhabitants of the whole Empire. The Viceroys and Governors of provinces have been instructed on the matter.

THE first report from the Seamen's Guild, lately formed in connection with the Church of England Men's Society, was laid before the executive at their last meeting. Although the guild has only been established for a few months, it has been already widely taken up, and the report showed that it was now established in 35 different stations, including Hongkong.

THE Gazette notifies that the King has been pleased to give and grant onto Sir Robert Hart, Bt., G.C.M.G., Inspector-General of Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, His Majesty's Royal licence and authority to accept and wear the Grand Cross of the Order of the Dragon of Annam, conferred upon him by the French Republic in recognition of valuable services rendered by him.

In view of the increased number of disputes between Christian converts and the masses in the various provinces of China, Yuan Shih-ai, president of the Wan-wu-i, proposes to establish a Chia Wu-chi, or Bureau of Missionary Affairs, which will be charged with the settlement of all missionary questions. A memorial will shortly be presented to the Throne on the subject.

THE Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company having recently purchased the Wing Lok Street Wharf, situated at the junction of Wing Lok Street, Des Voeux, and Connaught Road West, it is arranged that the steamer "Pionier" will depart from this wharf tomorrow, or to-morrow, Wednesday, the Macao steamer "Su-ki" is now using the wharf and in future the Sunday Excursions by steamship will be made from this wharf.

**Chamber of Commerce  
Election.****THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL  
VACANCY.**

MR. MURRAY STEWART NOMINATED

A special meeting of the members of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce was held this afternoon, to nominate a member to fill the place of the Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt, during six months' leave of absence granted to him by His Excellency the Governor.

The Hon. Mr. Avery Keaywood proposed the chair, and there were present Messrs. D. R. Law, G. H. Medhurst, A. Fuchs, H. E. Tomkins, G. Friesland, E. Shellim (Committee), E. A. Williams (Secretary), Messrs. H. E. R. Hunter, G. C. Maxon, E. H. Hinds, J. W. C. Bonnar, Ho Fook Murray Stewart, H. W. Locket, A. S. D. Couland, H. P. White, D. W. Craddock, J. S. Gabby, A. Beattie and W. E. Clarke.

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman read the letter from the Colonial Secretary inviting the Chamber to nominate a member to replace Mr. Hewitt. He said that, on receipt of that letter, a meeting of the Committee was held and it was decided to call a general meeting of members. There was only one nomination sent in and that was in favour of Mr. Murray Stewart, proposed by himself and seconded by Mr. D. R. Law. In putting forward Mr. Murray Stewart, as the representative of the Chamber of Commerce for H. E. the Governor's approval it was unnecessary for him to make a long speech. Mr. Stewart was better known to the members than to himself, and he felt sure they would unanimously approve his election. To Mr. Murray Stewart they would have a representative who would bring to bear great industry in the discharge of his duties and would command great respect. He would give expression to their needs absolutely fearless and without seeking favour.

Mr. D. R. Law had great pleasure in seconding the Chairman's motion.

The Chairman then invited Mr. Murray Stewart to address the meeting.

MR. MURRAY STEWART PRO-  
GRAMME.

Mr. Murray Stewart, who on rising was received with loud applause, said:—In accepting the invitation of the Committee to stand for election to-day, I did not lightly estimate the responsibility attaching to the temporary occupation of the seat on the Legislative Council. That responsibility assumes, in my eyes, a double aspect. It involves exposition of the views of the Chamber on purely commercial matters, as these are to be found focused at the deliberations of the Committee. It also involves the attentive consideration of all legislative proposals affecting in any way the interests of the community as a whole. You want, I take it, a delegate, but not a mere delegate. You distinguish him from that by the title of representative. From the fact that your Committee put no questions regarding my views on current topics, I gather that they, and I hope that you, believe in having a free and not a fettered man in the position. The Committee assumed that I understood, and would be prepared to perform, the duties of the Chamber's delegate. For the rest, presumably, they had confidence that I would carefully fulfil the functions of a critic. (Applause.) It is no blind confidence that they thus repose, I do not hide my opinions. They know my views on many matters and can judge fairly well what my attitude would be on most others. They know, broadly, the lines that I am likely to take up. Some of you may not. Some of you may want to know. Clearly every member has a right to know. Home folk are conveniently ticketed—Tory, Liberal, Socialist. Here, unless you happen to know a man, it is perhaps not so easy to estimate his opinions. I will risk an attempt to indicate my attitude in a sentence. My mind derives its bias, in local questions involving political considerations, from reflections arising out of the unique situation occupied by this Colony. I am biased, for instance, in favour of maintaining the undivided authority of the Crown over our Municipal affairs. I claim to have an open mind on many topics, but as regards that I have settled conviction. It has always appealed to me that the special circumstances of our environment supply quite a number of good and sufficient reasons against instituting experiments in the methods of popular government. On the other hand, an older faith in the democratic principles which I believe to be inapplicable here, keeps me very much alive to the value of enlightened criticism. The official acts of public men, and I sympathise with those who deplore the lack of it. There is no lack of other kinds of criticism. Criticism based upon insufficient knowledge of ascertainable facts is not uncommon. And unfortunately we are only too familiar with unfairness in attacks upon our Public Servants. With all this we could beneficially dispense. But we all need and should want criticism having truth for its objective and urbanity for its note, and unless I am much mistaken the responsible officials of the Government, at all times welcome it. As far as can be foreseen at present the probability is that, during the period of Mr. Hewitt's absence, opportunities for criticism will chiefly occur in connection with the passage of the Bill at present before the Council. Though, as I indicated, I find myself in sympathy with the main principles of that Bill, I shall support whatever amendments appear to me to be necessary in order to render effective those recommendations of the Sanitary Commission of which, after hearing them debated, I approved. I regard the colossal work done by that Commission as, in many respects, most valuable especially in respect of the check administered to corrupting influences, and I am not one of those [there are any] who think that the Sanitary Department in this colony has not done well.

THE Yarn Trade.

**JAPANESE COMPETITION****"ENCOURAGEMENT" TO CHINESE DEALERS**

The prospectus of a lottery has been issued by the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association for the encouragement of purchases of cotton yarn manufactured in Japan. The prospectus, which is printed in Chinese, has been widely circulated to all native dealers in yarn in the Colony. A copy has reached us. In view of the far-reaching effects which the Japanese scheme might have on an important branch of trade in Hongkong, we have obtained a literal translation of the document by a competent Chinese scholar. In our editorial column will be found some comments on this new method employed by the Japanese to compete with foreign merchants and traders. The translation is as follows:—

"The lottery will be drawn in the same way as the lottery in Formosa and machines similar to those in Formosa have been acquired which are above board." After the drawing the winning numbers will be published in the newspaper or notified to the public in some other manner.

"All prizes above the 5th place can be obtained by applying to the distributing office at Shanghai. The 1st place price and those higher can be obtained in the following places:—

Tsingtao, Hankow, Nanking, Fusan, Ningyang.

The distributing office of this Association and its agencies are at liberty to give prizes (from and below the 5th) in exchange for them.

"Prizes will be given in exchange for winning tickets 15 days after the winning numbers are published."

Holders of winning tickets can obtain their prizes through the Post Office, but they must pay all charges.

"Holders of winning tickets must claim their prizes within one year from date of publication of winning numbers, otherwise they forfeit their right thereto, and the tickets will be considered null and void."

"If the lottery tickets should be so defaced as to render them unrecognisable, or any of the important parts obliterated or torn, they will be considered as waste paper."

"Forms of these tickets will be open to public inspection at the distributing office and the agencies."

These regulations shall come into force from the 1st day of the 3rd moon of the 41st year of Ming-chi (1st March, 1908), but any yarn which has already been imported to any port before that date and remained unsold will be entitled to lottery tickets.

Every bale of yarn exported during the 3rd and 4th moons by the members of this Association will contain two sets of regulations relating to the lottery tickets.

COMMENTS IN JAPAN.

Mention has already been made in our columns of the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association for the encouragement of the purchasers of Japanese yarn in Shanghai. By this scheme it is proposed that purchasers of Japanese yarn in Shanghai shall be entitled to tickets, according to the amount of their purchases, the possession of which would enable them to participate in a lottery for money.

A protest having been made by the Shanghai Consular Body against this lottery, the scheme of the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association has received a check, but still unabated, the Spinners have decided to continue the lottery system but to award the prizes in yarn instead of money, reports the *Japan Chronicle*.

The drawings are to take place every second month at Shanghai, and the prizes offered will amount to \$30,000, being divided into 2,423 prizes as follows:—First prize valued at \$1,000, second \$1,000, ten third prizes of \$500, thirty-fourth prizes valued at \$100 each, ten fifth prizes at \$50, and 2,100 sixth prizes, value \$1 each.

The Osaka branch of the Mitsu Bussan Kaisha is reported to have received a telegram from its Shanghai branch stating that, apart from the protest of the Consular Body, many of the yarn merchants of Shanghai are strongly opposed to the introduction of such an element of gambling into business methods. The telegram advised the Spinners' Association to abandon the scheme altogether.

It seems, from the *Osaka Mainichi*, that the Association anticipated that their scheme might meet with opposition at the hands of the British Consulate at Shanghai, if only for the protection of Indian yarn. It would be more charitable if the Association, keeping of the law in England with regard to gambling, had given the British Consulate credit for some conscientious scruples on such a doubtful scheme. The *Mainichi* goes on to suggest that opposition is also offered because Shanghai yarn will be affected, and the majority of the shareholders of Shanghai Spinning Companies being yarn merchants, their opposition to the scheme is natural. The Japan Spinners' Association, however, stands firm on its decision, and Mr. Shoji, Secretary of the Association, is leaving Osaka in a few days for Shanghai to see to the issue of the lottery tickets.

1.—Commeering from the 1st day of the 3rd moon of the 41st year of Ming-chi corresponding to the 19th day of the 1st moon of the 34th year of Kwong-su (1st March 1908) every bale of our yarn whether of 20 spindles or under 20 spindles will, when exported to any port, contain a lottery ticket in kind, 40 bundles being taken as a bale as in the case of foreign yarn (Japanese ya) being packed in bales of 20 bundles each.

2.—Upon the exportation of yarn containing such lottery tickets, the spinning, the number of bales and bundles, the name of the vessel and the port of destination will be furnished to this Association for the purpose of registration.

3.—Every bundle of yarn of any grade exported by the members of this Association will contain one part of a lottery ticket in kind.

4.—All matters connected with the lottery tickets in kind will be attended to by the Association's distributing office at No. 5 Foo-chow Road, Shanghai.

5.—Lottery tickets in kind will accompany each lot of yarn exported inasmuch as they will be found inside the bundles. All shipping documents granted by the steamer will be handed to this Association, which will forward same to the distributing office or agents for transmission to the shibidou owners.

If in any port where lotteries are illegal this Association will think of other means to give presents.

6.—Each ticket shall be divided into forty parts.

7.—The numbers of the lottery tickets will be recognised. Residents in Japan will not be entitled to purchase them.

8.—At each drawing there will be given prizes as follows:—

1st prize—20 bales 10s. Japanese yarn worth \$10,000.

2nd prize—Each 24 bales 10s. Jap. yarn worth \$1,000.

3rd prize—Each 4 bales 10s. Jap. yarn worth \$500.

4th prize—Each 1 bale 10s. Jap. yarn worth \$100.

**Telegrams.**

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"  
SERVICE.

**SHANGHAI RATEPAYERS' MEETING.**

THE PRESS TO BE EXCLUDED:

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 17th March,

12.30 p.m.

As the result of a special resolution which has been adopted by those connected with the forthcoming meeting of ratepayers in Shanghai, it has been decided that the Press will be admitted in order that the proceedings may be adequately recorded.

**NANKING RAILWAY.****FORMAL OPENING NEXT MONTH.**

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 17th March,

12.30 p.m.

The railway connecting Shanghai with Nanking will be formally opened for passengers and goods traffic on the 1st April next.

**SHANGHAI TRAMWAYS.****THE FIRST FATALITY.**

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 17th March,

12.30 p.m.

The first fatality since the Shanghai tramway service was inaugurated recently took place yesterday afternoon.

Killed.

**The New British Patent Laws.**

London, 15th March.

Mr. Lever, M.P., speaking at Port Sunlight, said that, owing to the new British Patent Laws, the German Aniline Company Beyer, with a capital of £1,000,000, had purchased a site in Cheshire which was likely to become the first manufacturing centre in the kingdom.

**The Chartered Company.**

The Chartered Co. has created £1,750,000 second debentures at 5 per cent, and offers shareholders £1,000,000 pro rata stock payable on the 1st February, 1928, and certain special privileges.

Later.

**The Macedonian Question.**  
It is thought, in Constantinople, that the Porte's renewal of the Mandates to the Foreign Agents was expedited by Sir Edward Grey's proposal for a Governor-General of Macedonia.

**Prince Kumi in Europe.**  
Prince Kumi is visiting King Alfonso.
**A RICH HAUL.**

**MAIDSERVANT'S ROYAL ROAD TO LOVE.**  
A serious charge of theft was preferred against a maid-servant and a coolie at the Police Court this morning. It appears that Ho Mi was in the service of a Chinese lady named Wong Shui Tong, residing at 184, Wing Lok Street, while Kwun Ping, of 42, Eastern Street, is her favourite suitor. Evidently with the intention of providing against the proverbial rainy day, and possibly, in the hope of cementing the affections of her lover, Ho Mi decided to rid her mistress of much of the latter's superfluous money and jewellery. She therefore took into her possession a whole host of valuables, worth altogether the sum of \$1,111, besides two promissory notes for \$3,000, Hankow Railway Scrip worth \$100, and \$455 in hard cash. The jewellery included a diamond ring, seven gold rings, four pearls, two jades, two ear-rings, a pair of gold rimmed spectacles, a gold hair press, a gold button, two pairs gold ear-drops, two ear-picks, gold locket, two gold pendants, three gold ornaments, two sovereigns, and a ten-ten gold piece. Altogether the jewels and valuables which she appropriated amounted to the sum of \$7,000.

When charged at the Police Court that both the accused pleaded guilty. The Magistrate, Mr. Gomperts, imposed a sentence of six months' hard labour and further ordered that the man should be exhibited in the stocks for six hours.

**WHEN IN 1903, Lord Lansdowne made the unaccepted offer to the Zionists of land in East Africa for a Jewish Colony, it was proposed that a Jewish official should be appointed as chief of the local administration. Had the scheme attained fruition, writes a correspondent, Sir Matthew Nathan, formerly Governor of Hongkong and former Governor of Natal, would have occupied the post. Sir Matthew writes that he would have been quite willing to do so if the offer had been accepted.**

**CANTON DAY BY DAY.****A LARGE ORDER FOR REVOLVERS.**

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 14th March, 1908.

Two thousand pieces of revolvers ordered by the Canton Shan Hua Chu through Messrs. Arnold Karberg & Co., of Shamen, have recently arrived here and the Chu is making arrangements for the delivery of the firearms.

**CHEAP RICE.**

A deputation will be selected to-morrow at the office of the Canton Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, to proceed to Hongkong to solicit their help in the work of the distribution of cheap rice to the poorer class of the people of this city. The officials of the Hospital will, no doubt, do all in their power to aid the people of Canton in their good work.

It has from time to time been reported that the price of rice here has risen considerably within the past few months, and that a famine was feared. On the other hand, the authorities of the sister province of Kwangsi have again recently enforced the prohibition on the export of the staple commodity to Canton. Yesterday, H. E. the Viceroy wired to the Governor of Kwangsi beseeching him to take pity on the people of the neighbouring province and requesting him to allow only the officials of the Cheap Rice Disposal Bureau to export 50,000 sacks of rice to Canton from Pingchow and Wuchow, in that province. In the telegram H. E. stated that the permission to export the above quantity would not be exceeded.

**MILITARY SCHOOLS.**

A German military officer arrived here a few days ago, and has visited the various Chinese military schools and colleges here to witness the students going through their daily routine of drilling, etc.

**RIVER PATROL.**

Besides those Government launches placed along the West River for patrolling service, three other launches have now been despatched to patrol along the coast of the districts of Henghan and Sanan.

16th March.

**THE "TATSU MARU" AFFAIR.**

As the people here are greatly agitated over the question concerning the arrest of the Japanese steamer *Tatsu Maru*, H. E. the Viceroy has issued a proclamation to the public, with a view to preventing the people from creating any unnecessary trouble over the case. The following is a free translation of the proclamation:- The Japanese steamer *Tatsu Maru*, No. 2 with arms and ammunition on board was discovered in the act of preparing to unload her cargo in Chinese territorial waters and was hence arrested by a Government gunboat, by order of the Superintendent of Customs (the Viceroy). The Viceroy has, several times, communicated with the Japanese Consul here in order to effect a settlement in conformity with the Customs regulations, and at present the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at the Capital is also engaged in negotiations with the Japanese Minister there over the question. It is not certain for the present whether a third power will be appointed as mediator in settling the case, but the said Ministry and the Canton Viceroy should do their utmost in bringing about a satisfactory conclusion, so that the people should remain peaceful in watching the progress of negotiations and keep the public peace without being agitated in any way concerning the question. [The case has been settled and the vessel released as reported yesterday—Ed. H.K.T.]

It has been reported that at the first meeting in connection with the question of the arrest of the *Tatsu Maru*, at the headquarters of the Canton Self-Government League, a telegram was drafted and forwarded to the Central Government at Peking. As the message was worded in very strong terms the Central authorities at the Capital have instructed the Canton Viceroy to punish the members of the League for their despatch.

**A BENEVOLENT ACT.**

Yesterday at a meeting held in the Oi Yuk Charitable Institution in connection with the proposed distribution of cheap rice to the poorer class of the community, the Kwang-chow Prefect, Chan Mong Tsang, subscribed \$1,000 towards the funds for the purpose.

**A CAVALRY CORPS.**

As a large number of raw recruits have, during the past two years, been enlisted for training and forming into regiments, a few military officers have now been sent to proceed to the provinces of Kwangsi, Kweichow and Yunnan to purchase a number of ponies and to bring them back to this port for the use of the newly-trained cavalry corps.

**ALLEGED MURDER OF A CHINSH BARBER.**

**A REWARD OF \$150 OFFERED.**  
On the 3rd March last a Chinese barber was found dead on the Taipo Road, above the six-mile stone. On examination it was discovered that he had evidently been murdered, his throat being terribly gashed, while there were other signs that a severe struggle had taken place before he had succumbed to his injuries. The police authorities took the matter in hand, and, so far as their inquiries have not resulted in any clue, below discovered which would lead to the arrest of the murderer. It is believed, however, that the barber was the victim of the Triad Society's agents whose hostility he had incurred. Accordingly the police have decided to offer a reward of \$150 to anyone who would come forward and give such information as may lead to the apprehension and conviction of those concerned in the commission of the crime. Inspector McIlroy, of Sam-shui-po Police Station, is in charge of the case, and hopes are entertained that the reward now offered will result in the discovery of the culprit.

**WHEN IN 1903, Lord Lansdowne made the unaccepted offer to the Zionists of land in East Africa for a Jewish Colony, it was proposed that a Jewish official should be appointed as chief of the local administration. Had the scheme attained fruition, writes a correspondent, Sir Matthew Nathan, formerly Governor of Hongkong and former Governor of Natal, would have occupied the post. Sir Matthew writes that he would have been quite willing to do so if the offer had been accepted.**

**SANITARY BOARD.****FORTNIGHTLY MEETING.**

The fortnightly meeting of members of the Sanitary Board was held this afternoon, when the following business was transacted:-

**BASEMENT BY-LAWS.**

The M.O.H.'s minute recommending the amendment of the Basement Bye-laws is as under:-

15th March, 1908.

Sir—I beg to recommend that the Board amend the Basement Bye-laws by deleting sub-section 1 of Bye-law 1 (page 88). It will be seen that sub-section 2 provides for the required window area into external air, and that sub-section 3 prevents any basement with a deck abutment being occupied. So many basements are just ground floors with a small abutment that the effect of sub-section 1 is too drastic. Sect. on 26, sub-section 2 gives us power to deal with any undesirable basement as unfit for habitation. In Bye-law 2, if the Board approve my suggestion, it will be necessary to delete the words from "front" in line 4 to "room" in line 7, and I would suggest adding at the end of this Bye-law the following:—"and is let, ventilated and maintained in a sanitary condition to the satisfaction of the Board."

**LIMEWASHING AT SHUNG SHA PO VILLAGE.**

In reference to the question of limewashing of houses in the Shung Sha Po village, at Kowloon, the following minutes appeared:-

Mr. Shelton Hooper—There seems to be some mistake as to the last time the houses were limewashed. The President says they have not been done for three years. The M.O.H. says in his minute of 13/9/07 they have been whitewashed circa a year for the past three years.

Mr. Lau Cho Pak—General cleaning without limewashing should be sufficient. The village is too poor to pay for limewashing.

The Registrar-General—I agree with Mr. Lau for this year.

**HONGKONG IN PARLIAMENT.****HONGKONG AND NEW ZEALAND MAIL CONTRACTS.**

(Feb. 10.) In answer to Mr. Harold Cox, Mr. Buxton said:—The contract with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the conveyance of mails to Canada and the Far East expires April 6.—The question of its renewal for a limited period and under certain conditions has been raised by the Canadian Government, and is now under consideration. Any proposal for the renewal of the contract, if any, will necessarily be submitted to the House.

**THE PENNY POST.**

(11th.) In reply to Mr. Henricker Henton, Mr. Buxton said:—There is at present a penny post for letters between this country and the agencies maintained by the Hongkong post-office at Shanghai and other places in the Chinese Empire. That Empire has not yet joined the Postal Union, and the position of the Hongkong agencies is, therefore, different from that of the British agencies in the German Empire, which, like Great Britain, is a member of the Union. Having regard to this and other circumstances of the case, it is not intended at present to extend the penny rate to these offices.

**JAPAN AT SEA.****THE GROWTH OF HER MERCHANT SHIPPING.**

To those who have not followed the commercial as well as the belligerent development of Japan in the last few years, Sir Thomas Sutherland's statement made recently at the annual meeting of the P. & O. Company, "That the whole of their colonial trade between the *Tatsu Maru*, at the headquarters of the Canton Self-Government League, a telegram was drafted and forwarded to the Central Government at Peking. As the message was worded in very strong terms the Central authorities at the Capital have instructed the Canton Viceroy to punish the members of the League for their despatch.

Along these two different lines of defence and commerce, Japanese power at sea has been developed hand in hand, from the very beginning of the outward movement which Japan began to make when the visit of Commodore Perry in 1854 broke down her two centuries of isolation. That

**POLICY OF ISOLATION**  
had been initiated by the decree of the Shogun Ieyasu in 1636 ordering the destruction of the vessels which William Adams, the English sailor shipwrecked there in 1600, had taught the Japanese to build and rig on the European model. The same decree ordered by Japanese junks to be reduced to a third of their size, and only small junks for coasting purposes were permitted to be built in future, so that lacking vessels for deep-sea and long voyages all intercourse with foreign countries was rendered impossible. The end of that era of seclusion in 1854 was marked by the withdrawal of this ancient veto, and the Shogunate built a vessel—well-named the Phoenix—on European lines. From the squat, native junk, with its single square sail, Japan passed immediately to the possession of twin-screw steamships purchased from Europe. Government subsidies to the Kairos Kaiwa, the first Japanese steamship company, enabled the establishment of a regular service between Tokyo and Osaka in 1876. Dockyards were built, and European sailors engaged to teach navigation.

**JAPAN'S LITTLE WAR**  
with Formosa in 1874 compelled the Government to purchase thirteen steamers from Europe for transport, and when peace was restored the vessels were utilised to establish a regular service between Japan and Shanghai. In 1876 the Government handed over its twenty steamers to the Mitsubishi Kaiwa (Five Diamonds Shipping Company), and by a grant and annual subsidy the company was enabled to buy up the Yokohama-Shanghai service and the rest of the Pacific Mail S.S. Company and American business. The Sasebo Rebellion in 1877 made compulsory the sale of

purchase more ships from abroad, and when their military use had ended they were added to the Japanese merchant navy. Lighthouses were erected around the coast, harbours constructed and a new shipping company was established by Government aid. But in 1885 this company and the older Mitsubishi Kaiwa were amalgamated into the now well-known Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the premier shipping company of Japan. At the same time a law was made forbidding the construction after 1887 of any junks of over one hundred tons, so that by this means the clumsy native boats were doomed to die out, and be replaced by vessels of European build. In 1892 was begun between Bombay and Japan the regular steamship service which has now monopolised the carrying trade between the two countries. Occasional voyages were also made to Hawaii and Australia for the carriage of Japanese coolie emigrants.

**Again war.**

**THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR**

of 1894-5 stimulated the development of Japan's merchant shipping. Some additional vessels were purchased from abroad, and these, with the country's existing mercantile marine, accomplished the transport of 120,000 fighting men, with 100,000 portage coolies and stores, from Japan to the seat of war. In the main these vessels were officered, as well as manned by Japanese, and this exhibition of seamanship by a nation whose only vessel until thirty years before had been the squat square native junk, ranks equal with the courage and fighting ability displayed by the Japanese Imperial Navy at the same time.

The conclusion of the war and the establishment by Japan of her place among the Great Powers of the World were marked by further developments in her merchant shipping. A system of

**GENEROUS GOVERNMENT SUBSIDIES**

was established in 1896 to encourage the building and running of steamships. Larger vessels of the most modern design and serviceable power were built or purchased, and various new shipping companies came into existence. Hitherto Japanese shippers had confined their services to the immediate waters of the Far East, to North China, to the Yangtze River, to Manchuria and Vladivostok, and one service to Bombay. Further extensions followed, and under contract with the Japanese Government the Nippon Yusen Kaisha established a regular fortnightly mail service to Europe, London and Antwerp being the ultimate ports, and calls being made at Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Suez, and Marseilles. Another company, the Toyko Kisen Kaisha, maintains a regular line of steamers between Yokohama and San Francisco, and also between Yokohama and South American ports. Another regular Japanese service across the Pacific is between Seattle, in British Columbia, and Yokohama, and a line of Japanese steamers maintains a monthly service from Yokohama to Brisbane and Sydney.

**THE ATLANTIC**

is now, indeed, the only ocean not traversed by a line of Japanese steamships, and in that respect alone is incomplete the girdle of ships by which Japan has established and now maintains constant communication with every point of the world, from which, until forty years ago, she had religiously secluded herself. In 1870 her entire mercantile marine consisted of only 18,000 tons (gross) of shipping, with merely sixty-three vessels of European model, and only three of these over one thousand tons each. To-day the Japanese mercantile marine approaches 1,500,000 tons. She has 185 private trading yards, with the capacity of her own ships of 7,000 or 10,000 tons burthen.

Particularly amazing is the enormous development made during the last few years. For instance, in 1905 the number of her population engaged in shipping was only 38,000. In 1907 it had risen to 207,000. Again, in 1907, only 2 per cent. of the imports to Japan were carried in Japanese vessels, and only 12 per cent. of her exports were shipped. Two years later, in 1909, Japanese ships carried 34 per cent. of her imports and 40 per cent. of her exports.

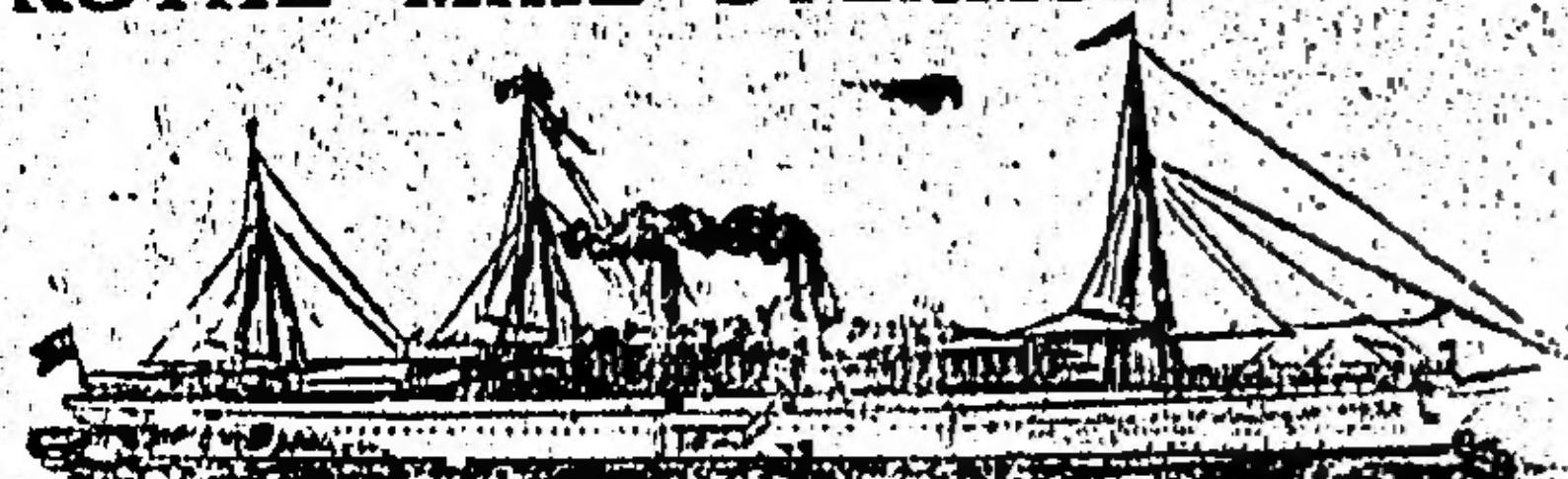
**Fall Mall Gazette.**

**SHANGHAI OPIUM DENS.**  
Sir H. Cotton asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the retention of 1,600 opium dens within the British settlement of Shanghai was entirely dependent on the annual meeting of ratepayers of the settlement, which would be held in March next; whether the ultimate control over the municipal council and responsibility for the settlement rested with His Majesty's Government, under whose authority alone the settlement had any existence in China; and, if so, whether, having regard to the decision of His Majesty's Government to support and encourage the anti-opium policy of the Chinese Government, even though it might cost us some sacrifice, His Majesty's Government would now take steps, before the meeting of ratepayers in March, to ensure that the municipal council at Shanghai should follow the example of the Chinese authorities in the native city of Shanghai and close all opium dens in the British settlement without delay.

**Sir E. Grey:** The retention of the opium dens in the settlement is, in the first instance, a matter for the decision of the municipal council, who are elected by the ratepayers. The ultimate responsibility for the good order of the settlement, which now has an international status, rests not only with His Majesty's Government, but with the other Treaty Powers in China. The council have already been informed of the desire of His Majesty's Government that the *bans futs* efforts of the Chinese authorities to diminish the consumption of opium should be encouraged and supported as far as possible, and the council have decided to refuse applications for new licences. The council having intimated that they cannot go beyond the refusal of applications for new licences without the authority of the ratepayers. His Majesty's Government consider it

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11 Days YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER. 18 Days HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

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R.M.S.	Tons.	LEAVE HONGKONG ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"LENNOX"	3,700	WEDNESDAY, Mar. 28th, April 23rd
"EMPEROR OF INDIA"	6,000	THURSDAY, April 9th, April 27th
"MONTEAGLE"	6,163	WEDNESDAY, April 2nd, May 10th
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN"	6,000	THURSDAY, May 7th, May 25th
"GLENFARG"	3,700	WEDNESDAY, May 10th, June 18th
"EMPEROR OF CHINA"	6,000	THURSDAY, June 4th, June 22nd
S.S. "LENNOX" and "GLENFARG" are Freighters only and do not carry Passengers. "EMPEROR" steamships depart from Hongkong at 4 P.M., "MONTEAGLE," "LENNOX" and "GLENFARG" at 12 Noon.		

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANG-HAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OR JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., and at QUEBEC, with the Company's New Palatial "EMPEROR" Steamships, 14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 22 days, from YOKOHAMA, and 20 days from HONGKONG.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class ..... via St. Lawrence River Lines or New York £71.10.

Hongkong to London, Intermediate class ..... via St. Lawrence River Lines or New York £42.

First-class rates include cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries "Intermediate" passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

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SPECIAL RATES (First class only) extended to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to D. W. ORADDICK, General Traffic Agent for China,

Hongkong, 12th March, 1908. Corner Pedder Street and Praya. [15]

Corner Pedder Street and Praya. [15]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

For	Steamship	On
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	ONSING	THURSDAY, 19th Mar., 3 P.M.
MANILA	YUEHSANG*	FRIDAY, 20th Mar., 4 P.M.
TIENTSIN	CHIUSHING*	MONDAY, 23rd Mar., Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	KU-SANG*	TUESDAY, 24th Mar., 3 P.M.
MANILA	LOONGSANG*	FRIDAY, 27th Mar., 4 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN AND BACK.

OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.

The steamers *Kutsang*, *Nansing* and *Fukien* leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama (via Island Sea) returning via Kube and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.

The vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

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Taking Cargo on through Hills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo and Tientsin.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

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General Managers.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1908. [16]

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR STEAMERS. TO SAIL.

SHANGHAI	KWANGSE	19th Mar., 4 P.M.
CEBU & ILOILO	KAIFONG	20th
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	WICHILI	20th
TIENTSIN	KUEICHOW	21st
NINGPO & SHANGHAI	KIUKIANG	21st
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & AUSTRALIA	CHANGSHA	21st April.

\* The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

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1 Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian Ports.

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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1908. [17]

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Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon midships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	MANILA	SATURDAY, 21st Mar., at NOON.
RUBI	2540	Almond	"	SATURDAY, 28th Mar., at NOON.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	"	SATURDAY, 4th April, at NOON.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1908. [18]

## HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK via PORTS and SUZ CANAL.  
(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast.)

Steamship SAINT PATRICK To sail SATURDAY, 21st March, 5 P.M.

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1908. [19]

## Shipping—Steamers.

## CIE. DES CHARGEURS REUNIS.

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Hongkong, 14th March, 1908. [20]

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Connecting at Tacoma with NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

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MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer Tons. Captain. Sailing.

Steamer	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing.
Sanderick	6,232	Shotton	1908, 9th Apr.
Kumari	6,232	Cowley	2nd May.
Shawmut	9,000	E. V. Roberts	16th May.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS.

The twin-screw s.s. *Shawmut* and *Tremont* are fitted with very superior accommodation for first and second class passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

Cargo only.

PARCEL EXPRESSES TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents.

Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, 10th March, 1908. [21]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, Calling at Timor, Port Darwin, and Queensland Ports, and taking through cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.

THE Steamship ALDENHAM.

Captain St. John George, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at Noon. This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents, Hongkong, 3rd March, 1908. [22]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA, SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN HONGKONG, CALLAO AND IQUIQUE via JAPAN PORTS (KARATSU, KOBE and YOKOHAMA).

With liberty to call at HONOLULU and SALINA CRUZ.

Steamer Tons. To sail KASATO MARU 6,100 Some time First half of April.

Taking Freight and Passengers to other Eastern and Western Coast ports of South America in connection with Steamers of the Pacific S. N. Co.

For further information as to Freight and Passage, apply to K. MATSUDA, Manager, York Building, Hongkong, 17th February, 1908. [23]

## STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers KWONG TUNG\* Capt. H. W. WALKER, KWONG SAI\* Capt. E. S. CROWE.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These fine new Steamers have unexcelled accommodation for First Class Passengers and are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single (journey) .... \$4.

Meals ..... \$1.25 each

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the Harbour Office.

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LTD., and SHIDON S.S. CO., LTD., No. 5, Queen's Road West, Hongkong, 17th March, 1908. [24]

## HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Correspond 14th March, 100 cu. per 5 Max.

## BUTCHER MEAT.

**MORE EASTERN PROPHACIES.**

Mr. Putnam Weale has found it necessary to revise from time to time his judgments about affairs in the Far East; or perhaps it would be more just to say that his frequent books on the subject make up a sort of serial comment on the situation. In "The Coming Struggle in Eastern Asia" he goes further than before in his prophecies of evil:

"At the present time there is a certain ominous pause, a calm as before a storm, which no one can fully decipher. Diplomatic agreements can entirely conceal. Whether he takes a long view, and considers the ultimate economic development of the countries involved—of Russian Asia into a gigantic new granary, of Japan into an overflowing hive of super-intelligent and acquisitive bees, of China, perhaps, into a strong united republic after the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty—or whether he is merely considering politics of the moment (as seen in the Japanese treatment of Korea, for instance), he is equally dissatisfied and disturbing."

He regards Japan, as most recent writers have done, as the dangerous element. The Anglo-Japanese treaty is but a skillful insurance policy, utilized to the full by Japan, but not considered—in peace, at any rate—as involving unusual reciprocal exertions on her part. Mr. Weale is fond of reviewing a situation thoroughly, and then putting a sudden unanswered and unpleasant question or suggestion:

"The British Insurance Policy must soon lapse, unless, indeed, it is renewed—how far does that possibility affect the cautious builders of the new Japanese navy?"

"It [the navy] is too strong—about that there can be no doubt."

Such a navy as Japan has created has behind it some deliberate purpose which cannot yet be guessed.

It is an effective way of making our flesh creep. "Everything in the existing state of affairs," says Mr. Weale,

"is unnatural and out of due proportion: everything is held together by nothing more substantial than documents covered with ink and seals."

The building up of his argument, the lengthy survey of all the territory involved, all the interests and racial factors, can be but mentioned here. They carry no little conviction. Mr. Weale writes reasonably and temperately, and his book ought to make a deep, if not very comfortable, impression.—*Morning Leader*.

"The Coming Struggle in Eastern Asia." By B. L. Putnam Weale, London. Macmillan 12s. 6d. net.

**Philippines.****Arrivals.**

Wingang, Br. s.s., 1,517, D. King, 13th Mar.—Wuhu and Chinkiang 13th Mar., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Dagay, Nor. s.s., 883, Abrahamsen, 13th Mar.—Saigon 7th Mar., Rice-Meal and Rice.—Asgard, Thoresen & Co.

Kaisong, Br. s.s., 987, H. Mathias, 13th Mar.—Cebu and Iloilo 12th Mar., Sugar—B. & S.

Tesco, Br. s.s., 5,806, J. Barwise, 16th Mar.—England via Manila 13th Mar., Gen.—B. & S.

Yuenlong, Br. s.s., 1,128, F. Rolfe, 16th Mar.—Manila 13th Mar., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Mathilde, Ger. s.s., 831, A. Ulderup, 16th Mar.—Haiphong and Hoioh 14th Mar., Coal and Iron—J. & Co.

Mandusar Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,216, Nagatsu, 16th Mar.—Kuchinotou 11th Mar., Coal—M. B. K.

Chihli, Br. s.s., 1,135, J. Warrack, 16th Mar.—Haiphong 11th Mar., and Hoioh 15th, Rice and Gen.—B. & S.

D'Entrecasteaux, Fr. cruiser, 1,124, Tracou, 16th Mar.—Manila 3rd Mar.

Decide, Fr. gunboat, 45, De Linares, 16th Mar.—from Quang-chowwan.

Degmar, Ger. s.s., 921, F. Nilsen, 16th Mar.—Bangkok and Kohsiachang 8th Mar., Rice—B. & S.

Yawata Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,816, K. Homma, 17th Mar.—Nagasaki 13th Mar., Potatoes and Sea Provision.—Y. K.

Zafiro, Br. s.s., 1,619, R. Rodger, 17th Mar.—Manila 14th Mar., Hemp, Suzur and Gen.—S. T. & Co.

Persia, Aust. s.s., 3,779, G. Bertoli, 17th Mar.—Triece 27th Jan., and Singapore 9th Mar.—S. W. & Co.

Yochow, Br. s.s., 1,106, F. D. Northcombe, 17th Mar.—Canton 16th Mar., Gen.—B. & S.

Chiyyon, Ch. s.s., 1,178, C. Stewart, 17th Mar.—Canton 16th Mar., Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.

Drifur, Nor. s.s., 1,34, J. Bing, 17th Mar.—Bangkok 7th Mar., Rice—M. & Co.

Chengchew, Br. s.s., 1,610, E. Skipperd, 17th Mar.—Singapore 9th Mar., Gen.—Joo Teck Seng.

Devawongse, Ger. s.s., 1,057, T. V. Bruhn, 17th Mar.—Bangkok via Swatow 7th Mar., Rice and Wood—B. & S.

Kuivaberg, Ger. s.s., 646, D. Henk, 17th Mar.—Tourane 14th Mar., Rice—J. & Co.

Hong Wan I, Br. s.s., 2,060, G. Kinghorn, 17th Mar.—Singapore 10th Mar., Gen.—C. M. & Co.

Amarra, Br. s.s., 1,144, C. J. Mattock, 17th Mar.—Chefoo and Weihaiwei 12th Mar., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Friya, Nor. s.s., 710, C. S. Christensen, 17th Mar.—Bangkok 8th Mar., Rice—Koo Tai Loong.

Clearances at the Harbour Office.

Fukushii Maru, for Swatow.

Santong, for Swatow.

Kwangtung, for Swatow.

Santong Maru, for Singapore.

Jiau Maru, for Shanghai.

Tamky, for Manila.

Kwangtung, for Amoy.

Yochow, for Shanghai.

Braffilia, for Singapore.

Depart.—Mar. 17

Tonkin, for Europe.

Toronto, for Shanghai, &c.

Alphonse, for Shanghai.

Alphonse, for Singapore.

Alphonse, for Xiamen.

Alphonse, for Aden.

Kwangtung, for Canton.

Kutang, for Calcutta.

Tamky, for Manila.

Yochow, for Shanghai.

Iyo Maru, for Saigon.

Sankt Maru, for Colombo.

Nanchang, for Newchwang.

Kuiping, for Shanghai.

Brillia, for Colombo.

**Passenger's Arrived.**

Per Persia, from Singapore—250 Chinese.

Per Yuenzang, from Manila—Mr. Eustace Dachern, Dr. and Mrs. R. G. Elcock, and Mr. R. Haines.

Per Zafiro, from Manila—Sister Isidora, Miss J. Heff, Mrs. C. Heff, Mrs. M. Hale, Mrs. R. C. Dodd, J. C. Jupp, J. Eheric, Dr. Eleanor, Mr. Philip Tinell, Sister M. Margarita, Miss Velos, Pastram, Meiss, R. H. Cheney, C. T. Heimann, 1, Williams and infant, Mr. W. McCullough, Bishop Oldham, Bishop Robinson, Messrs. O. Stader, D. Healy, A. A. Hooper, Mr. and Mrs. T. Parker, Dr. Kitsham, Mr. W. Spiegel, Mr. and Mrs. S. Mijoshi, Chan Hu and M. T. Pong.

Per Yawata Maru, from Japan for Hongkong—Messrs. J. H. Chalmers, H. Heitz, A. D. S. Calenbander, H. Nakamura, K. Saito, N. Suzuki, S. Mitani, S. C. Cing, Miss L. T. Keong, Mr. and Mrs. Yih Ching Fung, Miss S. Fujimatsu, 10 Japanese, and 1 Chinese. For Manila—Messrs. E. A. Peacock, A. B. Cromer, Miss M. Norton, Mr. S. Okumura, and 7 Japanese. For Sydney—Mr. A. Mack, Misses M. M. Mack, A. M. Mack, Mr. K. Tomimori, and 1 Japanese. For Melbourne—Mr. J. Booth and baby, and 1 Japanese.

Per Cheangchew, from Singapore—370 Chinese.

Per Hongkong I, from Singapore—1,163 Chinese.

Per Chihli, from Haiphong, &c.—Mr. Agnard, Mrs. Chan Li Sie, and 56 Chinese.

Per Devawongse, from Bangkok, &c.—Mr. and Mrs. Seidel, Mr. Noether, 85 Chinese, and Japanese.

**Shipping Reports.**

Sir. Di-sowongst, from Bangkok—N.F. winds, rough sea. Overcast.

Sir. Wongwai I, from Singapore—Fresh to strong monsoon Ju 16th North, thence moderate to port.

Sir. Wingsang, from Wuhu and Chinkiang—Strong N.E. winds and sea, weather thick with rain off the Brothers Id.

Sir. Zafiro, from Manila—Light N.W. wind and smooth sea to Lat. 19° 53' and Long. 110° 04'; thence to port moderate to fresh N.E. wind and moderate sea, overcast weather.

**VESSELS IN PORT.****STEAMERS.**

Ascol, Br. s.s., 3,045, Booth, 4th Mar.—Moj, 29th Feb., Coal—G. L. & Co.

Borneo, Ger. s.s., 1,344, F. Sembil, 10th Mar.—Sandakan 5th Mar., Timber and Gen.—M. & Co.

Ceylon, Fr. s.s., 5,170, Jouan, 12th Mar.—Havre and Antwerp 10th Jan., Coal—M. M.

Chowia, Ger. s.s., 1,055, T. Spieser, 13th Mar.—Bangkok 5th Mar., Rice—B. & S.

Empress of India, Br. s.s., 3,032, E. Beetham, R.N.R., 9th Mar.—Vancouver, (B.C.) 18th Feb., and Shanghai 6th Mar., Mail and Gen.—C. P. R. Co.

Fukushii Maru, Jap. s.s., 5,740, H. C. Norris, 15th Mar.—Kuchinotou 11th Mar., Coal—S. T. & Co.

Glamorganshire, Br. s.s., 2,570, T. C. T. & Co., 10th Mar.—from Kuchinotou, Coal—S. T. & Co.

Hainan, Fr. s.s., 372, L. Andersen, 15th Mar.—Hoioh 13th Mar., Gen.—A. R. M.

Hanjin, Ger. s.s., 72, J. Jessen, 14th Mar.—

Hawke, Ger. s.s., 3,447, E. Bent, 10th Mar.—San Francisco 11th Feb., Honolulu 17th, Yokohama 7th and Shanghai 7th, Mail and Gen.—K. K. T. & Co.

Hokkaido Maru, Jap. s.s., 5,216, Nagatsu, 16th Mar.—Kuchinotou 11th Mar., Coal—M. B. K.

Hoioh, Br. s.s., 1,135, J. Warrack, 16th Mar.—Haiphong and Hoioh 15th, Rice and Gen.—B. & S.

Hoioh, Fr. s.s., 1,450, Vogeler, 11th Mar.—Canton 10th Mar., Gen.—H. A. L.

Kumang, Br. s.s., 2,078, E. J. Buller, 13th Mar.—Calcutta via Penang and Singapore 6th Mar., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Lennox, Br. s.s., 2,361, F. McNair, 12th Mar.—Saigon 7th Mar., Rice—D. & Co., Ltd.

Manila, Ger. s.s., 1,08, H. Madson, 16th Mar.—Saigon 7th Mar., Rice and Gen.—B. & S.

Nikko Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,434, T. L. Harrison, 16th Mar.—Melbourne 19th Feb., and Manila 13th Mar., Gen.—N. Y. K.

Onsang, Br. s.s., 1,75, R. Cox, 29th Feb.—Java 17th Mar., Sugar—J. M. & Co.

Persia, Br. s.s., 3,779, G. Bertoli, 17th Mar.—Triece 27th Jan., and Singapore 9th Mar.—S. W. & Co.

Yochow, Br. s.s., 1,106, F. D. Northcombe, 17th Mar.—Canton 16th Mar., Gen.—B. & S.

Chiyyon, Ch. s.s., 1,178, C. Stewart, 17th Mar.—Canton 16th Mar., Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.

Drifur, Nor. s.s., 1,34, J. Bing, 17th Mar.—Bangkok 7th Mar., Rice—M. & Co.

Alphonse, for Swatow.

Santong, for Swatow.

Kwangtung, for Swatow.

Iyo Maru, for Singapore.

Jiau Maru, for Shanghai.

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